the United States mails, 260 passengers, and \$1,000,000 beasure, preceived from the Pacific Mail steamship Golden Gate, which lest San Francisco Aug. 18, and arrived at Panama Aug. 31, at 4 A.M.,) and arrived at this port at 9 A.M. on Monday, without having a sirgle case of sickness on board.

The Empire City on her outward trip arrived at Aspiewall Aug. 29, at 10 A. M. Her passengers lef Panama on the steamship Golden Age. Aug. 30, at 8 P. M., and will doubtless be in San Francisco in 21 days from New-York. The J. L. Stephens, with the passengers of the George Law from New-York Aug. 6, left Acapuico for San Francisco at 10 A. M. on the und. The Nicaragua Transit Company's steamer Pacific, with the passengers of the Daniel Webster from New-York same date, was met by the Golden Gate 20 miles below Acapulco at 3 P. M. Aug. 25.

August 25-Saw a large ship ashere on Mariguans Reef, dismasted. August 26-Michael O'Connor, steerage parsenger, died of mania. August 27-Nathan Kean of Cranston, R. I., died at 7:30 A. M., shortly after having taken a selditz powder supposed to contain poisot. J. H. Warren, a friend of the above. was from some cause and at same time in a critical situation, but was saved by the exertions of the ship's surgeon. The above scillits powders were brought by then from kome.

The El Dorados left Aspinwall for Havana at 11 e'cleck A. M., September 1.

The following is the Treasure List of the Empire

City:			
Walls Press & Co. 4	507.101	Modwell & Co	11,0
Win, Hoge & Co	113 400	Boed & Wale	11.0
Drex 1 & Co	100,000	Otiddon & Williams.	10.5
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	70.938	Pavensi't & Shumare:	10,3
Ress, Falconer & Co	60.010	Lyman, Nicho e & Co	10 1
Wm. T. Celman & Co.	42 499	Chambers & Heiser	10.0
A Oatmen.	26 1-6	A. 8 vin	9.0
Hartrek & Co	25 5.95	J. H. Pearson & Co	7.0
Order		Edward S. Jones	6:0
First Peabody & Co		Henry Strybing	500
Thomas Watson & Son	97.000	John Durand & Co	5,39
Bank of America	21 250	Ben Howard	4.8
J. B. Dickinson	20.228	C. A. Burgess,	4.4
J. B. Wier	20.172	C. H. Jones	3.9
W. T. Southworth	90 000	James Hammvill	3.8
W. F. Parrott	16,400	James Fairb other	2,0
		Louis Negb-IL	2.6
Geo. C. Colburn		Mechanics' Bank	7798
Wel ington & Abba	12,438		-
Minot & Hooper	11.457	Total	979.3
We are indebted		evers to R. H. Carrie	
		IVUIN IU IL II. Chill	

Purser of the Empire City, Freeman & Co.'s Express, the Pacific Express Company, and Burlinghame & Co.

CHILI.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Tuesday, July 31, 1855. Winter is passing away already, having proved far less severe than that of last year. Quite a number of vessels from the United States have been damaged in gales of wind on the coast, and been sold for benefit of whom it may concern-underwriters, I suppose. But these have generally been transient visitors unachave ventured round the Horn. Probably most of these have seen California, and never expected to return. They are purchased here, baptized with opposition names, "Santa Marie," &c., and become national exists of Chile for years afterwards, or until they lay their bones among those of the saurian montes of the coast. quainted here, or old craft, such as never ought to These sales of vessels add considerably to the labors

These sales of vessels add considerably to the labors of our worthy Consul, Gen. Merwin, whose pay under the new consular law is so limited as to preclude the exceptoyment of a clerk, and who consequently has all his duplicates and triplicates to make our himself. All chizens of the United States here are regretting to learn that both Gen. Merwin of this place, and Mr. Control Talcahuane, with their families are making Crosby of Taleahuane, with their families, are making arrangements to return home their salaries being altogether inadequate to their support since the 1st of July, when the law took effect by which their pay has

been so reduced.

This cught not so to be. The English Consul here has eccupied his post for years past. His pay is large, and his watchfulness over the interests and welfare of her Britannic Majesty's subjects in this part of the her Britannic Majesty's subjects in this part of the world, unceasing. Our policy in some respects is inferior to that of Eagland in such matters. We are in fact but experimenters yet, in not a few things as to government. It is humilisting to say this, but on my soul I believe it is the truth. We have a great many tainted men at home. I admit it all. The pay of a Cossul here and in other foreign parts—any \$1,000 to \$3,000 per annum, as in Valparaise and fulcanuano—seems to many as they look at it, large, very large. It is large as compared with home. But they forget that everything here is at California prices, and has been so the past six years.

everything here is at California princes, and has been so the past six years.

They forget, too, that experience is wanted; that others are to be benefitted, not themselves alone; that while in some respects "rotation in office" is an excellent thing, in other respects it is an "unmittigated "evil." We need able representatives abrose, men of tact, character, if possible with families, to represent us socially, intellectually, domestically among the nations. In Chili this is eminently so. The gross immoralities of the people here need some rebuke, which only representatives of nations like our own can give. I am happy that at present we have nothing to complain of in these respects. The regret is that in future this is likely to be enat ged.

The English Government certainly manifest great wisdom and zeal in prosecuting their increantile inter-

wisdom and zeal in prosecuting their mercantile inter-ests in every part of the globe. I do not believe their system will compare for a moment with our own; but system will compare for a moment with our own: but in some particulars they are in advance of us. By the late recl. receiv "Treaty of friendship, commerce and "navigation," between "Great Britain and Chile," done at Santingo, October 4, 1834, and ratified by Congress 21st June, 1855, I perceive very many cute business items have been secured for Olo England, the boot being plainly all on the one leg. This, however, is a fair mercantile transaction, and on the principle gentls on Rissima is all right. When England gets we wind a terre, she pushes her advantages smonely. and she certainly is not to blame for it, as I can see in Chile. In securing by Art. 15, "liberty of con-Chile. In securing by Art. 15, "liberty of con-"science" for her subjects here, she has, I am con-ficient, stopped short of the "free teleration" which will be sought for in behalf of citizens of the United States, should Mr. Starsweether.

tates, should Mr. Starkweather have occasion to ake a treaty with this Republic.

The words of the English and Chili treaty are as Aur. 15.-The citizens and subjects of either of

"ART. 13.—The citizens and subjects of either of the two contracting parties resident in the territories of the other shall not be molested, persecuted or disturbed on account of religious creeds, but shall enjoy in them perfect and entire liberty of conscience; nor shall they fail to enjoy in their persons and property the same protection which is granted to native citizens and subjects."

Precisely what is meart by this somewhat mystified language I do not pretend to say. Whether it means that Erglishmen may worship God in Chili in their own way or not, I do not know. Something also is added to this about "cemeveries for the burial of the "éead"—dead bodies of Protestants, I suppose the lam usge means. Now the meaning of this article is either to concede something new, or to legalize what was heretofore existing. In English territories no restrictions were in existence before the treaty, either as to burials or matters of religion. Poor, unfortunate Chi i, tree from the civil dominion of Spain, but in bondage even until now in all that respects the eafranchizement of the sow of man, dare not say what concessions she would like to make. The hierarchy here is too strong for the politicians, and they dare not attempt what good policy detates as to religious liberty. Trey want Protestants here, but fear to say, "We will folerate you if you come." Precisely what is meart by this somewhat mystified

erty. Trey want Protestants here, but fear to say, "We will folerate you if you come."

Numerous obstacles, however, exist in the way of any enterprise involving the use of capital to advance permanent interests here. Government seems to think that its duties are exceedily to guard every avenue by which when a foreigner has come to those shores he may invest with a view to advantage. Long and neaconstable delays take place, as among the ancient Dutch councilors of your good island of Manhattan, while all the bearings of the subject are to be discussed before leave to proceed can be given. A case in point, I learn, is now haping for, as record to the navigation of the Moule, a small rocky river and its port Constitution, at the mouth. The same of \$50,000 to \$40,000 it is proposed to expend, if leave can be obtained of Government to strike the first town. No doubt the fear is that some one will make some money out of the operation, if leave he granted, and thereby hangs the tale, he.

Whether contemp of pilly, or rage, as all of those.

thereby hangs the tale, b.c.

Whether contempt of pity, or rage, or an of those, will best express one's feelings to whom of this soci all such like, I have to readers to say. I am more that apparance has as much to do with it as a cything size. And I can not say that explain of the origin so do some most favored nation; or sense one of the high contracting parties of the late treaty may not have been a bood in it.

This restrictive policy of Governments is seen have

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

S1,000,000 in Gold.

S1,000,000 in Gold.

The United States Mail steamship Empire City.

Capt. Windle, left Aspinwall Sept. 1, at 11 A.M., with Capt. Windle, left Aspinwall Sept. 1, at 11 A.M., with Capt. Windle, left Aspinwall Sept. 1, at 11 A.M., with Capt. Windle, left Aspinwall Sept. 1, at 11 A.M., with Capt. Windle, left Aspinwall Sept. 1, at 11 A.M., with Capt. Windle, left Aspinwall Sept. 1, at 11 A.M., with Chile new and always; and if the United States don't carry here, too, it will be, I suppose, because she can't, carry here, too, it will be, I suppose, because she can't, carry here, too, it will be, I suppose, because she can't, carry here, too, it will be, I suppose, because she can't, carry here, too, it will be, I suppose, because she can't, carry here, too, it will be, I suppose, because she can't, and they have found over it than all other foreigners together have done, over it than all other foreigners together have done, and the power as this are particularly suited to the genius of our English brethree. They have found our own diplomats taking the bull too strongly by the States and try their prowess in quarters like this. So let it be. I hope England will gain all her points with Chile new and always; and if the United States don't carry hers, too, it will be, I suppose, because she can't

It is a great misfortune that better mail facilities do It is a great mistortune that occust. We do hear from the United States row and then, and sometimes from Europe, via New-York, some tea days later than by the Wert India and Southampton mail line. But by the West India and Southampton man line. But from Panama to this port a great uncertainty attends all mail matter, except letters to well known houses, rerhaps. I am credibly informed that newspapers, which are nominally free of postage, receive not the least attention or care, except from the parties who board the steamers at Callao and all along shore, and board the steamers at Calland and all such light litera-abstract whatever they please of all such light litera-ture, whenever a steamer from the North enters port. ture, whenever a steamer from the North enters port. News from the United States is in particular request in all these Republics of the South. For however much they may affect to hate or fear us, they seem mest anxious to see how we are getting on, and especially so to know what we think of them. They have not even suffered one to escape out of all the numerous packages sent me by my exteemed friend, Greeley, and I know not what means to take to insure the receipt of any in future from him or any other of my friends at bome. If they wish to know how they look in print, I hope they will a'l read these lines, and I will thank the editor of The Tribuse to forward a small package of

deter of The Tribune to forward a small package of the number containing this letter for gratultous distribution along the coast. A few friends as on going to the North promise to look in upon these light-fingered gentlemen, and report the same to me as well as in New-York and elsewhere.

Our American propeller's camers have been making regular trips all winter so far, along this coast, and with increasing popularity. They are thus preparing the way for the long-desired American line from this to Panama. Captain Hall in the Peytona, and Captain Regers in the Polynesian, with their numerous American and Chilian friends and conditions, are destined to sork a revolution in the movements, I hope, of the entire South Pacific coast.

AUSTRALIA.

We have dates from Australia to June 25. The Empire gives an account of the opening of the Legislative Council, in which the speech of the new Governor-General is lauded in very high terms. Among Governor-General is lauded in very high terms. Among the topics urged for consideration, and upon which the Governor-General expressed his own convictions, and presented his recommendations, were, education, municipal organization, the government of the goldfields, intercommunication throughout the Colony, by roads and railroads, provisions for defense, &c.

The tirles of Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of South Australia, conferred upon Sir R. McDonnell, late simple Governor, deprives Sir William Denison, the Governor-General of New South Wales, of any authority which he may have had before the said title was conferred. The market of Adelaide is represented as very dull. Among the projected de-

of any authority which he may have had before the said title was conferred. The merket of Adelaide is represented as very dull. Among the projected de-partures of vessels we note two ships, a bark, and a brig, as all up for Callao, to leave at an early date. From Victoria we have news of a Murual Protec-tion Society having been formed by the minors, with the sanction of the Government, to prevent the jump-ing of claims, which had caused serious difficulties. The offenders had been put do vn and compelled to conform to law and order.

The offenders had been put do vn and compener to conform to law and order.

The Melbourne Argus of June 20th reports the gold market du'l and the buying price of the metal £3 17/ per oz., but the same paper states that the yield is steady.

McConnell's Gold Circular of June 8th says:

"There is no alteration in the price of gold dust this week. The market has been very dull, scarcely any having been officed for sale."

having been offered for sale.

The news from Ballaarat is of a similar character The news from Ballaarat is of a similar character to that from Maryborough, although matters have not yet reached such a pitch at the former place. The accounts generally agree in this singular feature—that the Irish readents, or one class of them, have put themselves in direct opposition to the rest of the population; and so objectionable has their conduct become, that at Daisy Hill the other diggers have given them notice to quit the gold-field within twenty-four hours, or take the consequences. Some people imagine that an at present unknown current is carrying away these excitable people to commit the most extraordioary excesses; and that political as well as social objects are aimed at by them; and refer to the singular majority of Irishmen engaged in the late Ballaarat outbreak as a proof of the correctness of their conjectures.

of Insomen engaged in the late Balkarat outbreak as a proof of the correctness of their conjectures.

The land sales of the past two days have been pretty well attended, and some high prices given for really good agricultural land. For a considerable portion of that put up there was no bid.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

COSTA RICA-NICARAGUA-KINNEY .- There have Costa Rica-Nicaragua-Kinney.—There have been several stories afloat respecting the intentions, provisions, and present positions of the parties and and in the above caption. We understand only thus much cervain y: Costa Rica is raising a large force to invade Nicaragua, and we presume she is auxons to have the cooperation of Col. Kinney in the invasion, as well as to be assured that he will not lend his aid to Nicaragua. We hear said that they have offered Col. Kinney the governorship of Nicaragua if he would take charge; we have been told that he refused for the present, and various other stories. There is no detendence to be placed in any of the rumors—hat that he has succeeded in obtaining the grants of lands upon which he calculated, and that his colonization scheme will go on vigorously whatever else may transscheme will go on vigorously whatever else may traus-[Aspinwall Courier.

KINNEY AND HIS EXEDITION.

Correspondence of The Aspinwall Courier. SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.
Col Kinney has just completed the purchase, for \$500,000, of all Meser. Shepherd and Haleys right, title and interest in the lands granted to them in 1830, by the late Mosquito King. These lands embrace about thirty millions of acres, bounded on the north the Great Elizar parts by a line extending west by Great River, south by a line extending west from King Buppan near Boca del Toro, west by the Spanish Mountains, the immemorial limit between the India and Spanish and American races, as d having on the east and Spanish and American races, as d baving on the east a length of sea coast extending 350 miles. The tract of country thus included may be considered the most productive of its extent upon the globe. Every variety of sgricultural produce belonging to the temperate or terrid zone may be cultivated with success upon the low lands of the sea coast, or the elevated healthy plains of the interior. Besides the substantial staples of grain and cattle, there is no limit to the amount of coffee, cacao, cochineal, indigo, cotton, sugar, and to-bacco that may be raised on its teening soil. Rosewood, mahogany, and other costly woods cover a large tract; and the mineral wealth, including gold. large tract; and the mineral wealth, including gold,

large tract; and the mineral wealth, including gold, silver, coal, and cooper, although of unquestionable existence, yet waits for its development by the improving band of man.

This immense region—large enough for a principality—has been purchased by Col. Kinney in addition to his 1,700,000 in the grazing and mining district of Chontales, which is situated on the north-east shore of lack Nicosome. of Chontales, which is situated on the north-cast shore of Lake Nicaragna. He has now made arrangements for the establishment of colonies in all parts of his domains, and for that purpose has prepared a statement of the inducements held out to industrious and enterprising emigrants from all quarters of the world. There can be no doubt, judging from his former success in Illinois and Texas, of the success of his present some me of colonization as well as his design of breaking down.

can be no coubt, judging from his former success in Illinois and Fexes, of the success of his present so seeme of colonization, as well as his design of breaking down the insolect monopoly of the Transit Company, which thus far has thrown itself in his way. They must either cente to terms or surrender; there is no alternative. While he is here they will not dare to undertake another bombardment.

The new paper, for which the Colonel has just creeted a printing-office, will be called The Control American. It will be issued weekly, half in English and half in Spanish. Among the characterise is features of the sheet will be the advocacy of the claims of the people of Greytown on the American Government, and a full and correct summary of Central American news, which hashally given through the distorting mediums of the official organs of the interior. A gentlemna farmed Young, and an assistant, are now on heir way from New York, in Col. Kinatey's vessel, the Ocean Bird and the George W. Husself, which laft New York on the 3d and 4th lact, there are expected, besides the above meathered, a number of other congruents, with provisions, printing press and universals for the new pages.

On their last trip the Learning to a steamory, Papillo.

processes, principly the Transit to a stormers, Paritic and Daniel Webster, made extraordinarily help peace gar, the peacetypes by the Louise extinct here in a restriction days from San Krancisco, and there by the Daniel Waters in twitte days from New York. About these hundred Californians were detained from the test. are arting the New York stancestry, and true my tray are not as the higgstyly transferred they had be extended on the Completely a train one to the control of the Completely a train one to the control of the Completely areas for the second of the Completely while there was any other way of creating the Completely while there was any other way of creating the Completely of the Completely

The same of the forestion the Built's side was garing out of the bottom, which they were claim to take the total of the take of the take of in everything, and is destined to keep this South Parity | Ger may The rough september of the account of the cases. | the south on the other nations of the cases. | the south on the other sates

rate with either faction, having, as he says, other

SOUTH PACIFIC COAST.

The steamer Bolivia arrived at Panama on Monday,

The steamer Bolivia arrived at Panama on Monday, Aug. 20, with 40 passengers, \$142,520 in specie, and dates to July 20 from Valparaiso, Aug. 10 from Lima, June 16 from Melbourne, and June 9 from Sydney.

From Et Mercuric of Valparaiso we learn that financial matters had occupied the attention of the Chilean Congress for almost the entire fortnight—the question of establishing banks of issue in the Republic being the main point—and that there was to be a public remons rance against such a measure by the commercial community of Valparsiso.

El Mercurio says, locomotives are soon to run regularly from Valparsiso to Vina del Mar; that this road will be finished to Limache in one year, and that \$2,000,000 of capital have been subscribed for the railroad south from Santiago.

road south from Saniago.

The markets are represented as generally dull; but grein and flour were high and rising. During the forthight ending July 30, the arrival of several valuable carroes had enlivened business considerably.

The telegraph line between Valparaiso and Saniago

The telegraph line between valuarians and Sannago was under active repair and would be opened early in August. A National Exhibition was to be held at Santiago. Four thousand dollars had been estimated for the foundation of People's Libraries in the Provinces, and \$30,000 for a Theological Seminary in Valparairo. During the fortnight three weeks had occurred on the south coast—two of them being Chilean vessels and the third was a British bark: the crews only were saved. The American ellaper Greybound, and the ships Independence and Gentoo from Boston, and Eleanor Dixon from England, were at Valorraiso he 29th; the Greyhound was to sail in a few days

on the 28th; the Greyhound was to sail in a few days for Australia.

Peru furnishes no news of importance. The exportation of a use of from the Chinchas, in July, amounted to some 38 000 turs. At the close of the mouth ninety

versels were loading.

In Bolivia, Cordoba, son-in law of Belzu, the in-cumbent, has been elected to succeed toe latter. From the Ar, entire Republic, the news is of quiet,

order and progress.

In Buenos Ayres the press and Congress were opposing the Executive Government, to an alarming

In Paraguay, the difficulty with Brazil had been amicably rettled, and a treaty of commerce and navigation has been concluded. The question with the United States also appeared likely to be settled harmonicusty, Mr. Marcy having disapproved of the course of Consul Hopkins at Assumption

The press of Buenes Ayres predicts the early annexation of Urugusy to Braz 1.

THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

A VERY PLEASANT REUNION .- On Sunday evening A YERY PLEASANT REUNION.—On Sunday evening last, Mesers. Fabens, Swift and others, members of Col. Kinney's Colonization party, of whose recent settlement at San Juan we have heretofore several times made mention, in expectation of an early departure for their acopted home, and in acknowledgment of the courtesies they have received from some of the residents of Aspinwall, invited those to whom they felt in debred or with whom their intercourse had have complete frequent to see with them at How. been somewhat frequent, to sup with them at How-

There were of our residents about a dozen, and there were also some non-residents interested with our friends—and all tegether comprised a very pleasant

party.

After the ball was opened by Mr. Fabeus the utmost cordinity and enthusiasm was manifested; and for several hours a constant interchange of friendly and appropriate sentiment was continued. Almost all pres-ent had somewhat to respond or a toast to offer. Of course the gentlemen who had invited the guests feit it their duty to keep "the sport moving" in the speak-ing as well as the drinking line, and they did set an and its well as the armsing line, and they did seed as a nirable example. They very gratifully received several appropriate sentiments to the Kinney Expedition and to themselves, and happily responded.

[Asyliwall Courier.]

FIGHT WITH THE POLICE.—On Thursday night last

FIGHT WITH THE POLICE.—On Thursday night last the railroad police hearing the confusion of a fight going on m an alley where such rows are frequent, went thirrer to endeavor to suppress it. On their arrival they found they could not put it down without severe means, and returned to consult their chief, Mr. Duckworth. He repaired thither immediately for the direction of his police. On a rival at the second disturbance he found very considerable demonstrations of resistance, and in the effort to arrest those thus resisting as well as the first offenders, he was knocked senseless and considerably bruised. Several citizens who happened to have gone with him came to his aid, ourself among the number. Some of the rioters were considerably bruit, others were arrested, and Mr. Du istance and his friends were overgovered for a time by numbers some of them had their cabesas well battered. next morning the ringleaders were arrested and lodged in the calaboose.

CLAIM TROUBLES IN NEBRASKA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, (Iows,) Aug. 30, 1855. A serious and most unfortunate affair took place yesterday afternpon on the site of old Fort Calbour, situated on the Missouri River in Nebrashs, about fifteen miles above this place, which resulted in the death of one man and the serious wounding of two others. The facts connected with this occurrence are as follows: The site of Fort Calboun, which as a military post was abandoned by the Government some years ago, was claimed about two years since by Mr. Sherman Goss and H. D. Johnson, Esq.-the former of this county and the latter a resident of Nebraska. They erected one or two log buildings on the claim, and have generally kept one or more persons on the ground to hold possession of the place. When the ers of building cities com-menced in Nebraska they laid out this claim into town lots, divided it up into shares, and disposed of these shares to different individuals in Iowa and Nebraska, until some fifty individuals became interested in the property. A month or so ago they made a contract for the erection of building to be used as a hotel, and provided for other improvements to be made on the town Just about the time that the construction of this building was commenced, a man by the name of Davis, formerly from Illinois, but who had recently been employed in breaking prairie for the Omaha Indians, moved into the finished log house belonging to the Company and took possession of the furniture it contained, during the temporary abrence of the person residing in it. Davis declared his intention to 'jump,' or take possession of the premises for his own use, alleging the claim of the Company to be illegal, and to substantiate his title prosecuted Mr. Clark, who was engaged his title prosecuted Mr. Clark, who was engaged in erecting the hotel, for trespass. This suit was tried before a Justice of the Peace resuling in the rival village of De Soto, about six miles distant, and decided in favor of Davis—wrongfully so, as the other side allege. A meeting of the proprietors of the claim as originally made by thus and Johnson was there called to be held yesterday and quite a number presented themselves on the eiderable numbers Both sides were armed to the beeth. After the old proprietors had finished rate ing the hotel they proceeded in a body to Davie's house, which was filled with his friends. One of the former Company then stated to Plavis and there acting with him that they claimed the plat as belonging to them, and as being their property forier explied, essenting his title to be good, and desiring his determination and to lear a fact as this conversation terminated, or, in fact while it was progressing a number of ab to woo find by paramed from within at those on the residue and the door was immediately about Those shots were extracted by those from without and for some the a leader a court fire was best up. The moth

The departure of the British may of war Bussard from this port is generally regretted; the gentlemanty canduct of Capt. Dobbie and his officers toward the people of Greytown, and their courtesies to Col Kinney since his arrival, have done much toward gaining the good-will of everybody.

The news from the interior by latest accounts some up thus. Nicara na has refused to apologize for her late invasion of Costa Rica, and hostitities are immirent between the two countries. The former, hards assed by internal revolutions, will make had work of it fighting with the flourist ing republic of Costa Rica.

Report says that Deputy President Estrada is about to resign, and Don Patrice Rivas. Commandants at San Carlos, will be elected in his place.

Walker and his invading army are on the Pacific coast, preparing for arother attack on Granada, the capital of the Legitimist party in Nicaragus. The Libersle, you know, under Castillou and Walker, only recognize Leon as the capital. Notwith tanding their so licitations, Col. Kinney has thus far refused to cooperate with either faction, having, as he says, other business to attend to.

I have been thus particular in giving you the facts in this deplorable affair as it is quite likely you will hear more of it. Indeed, I shall not be surprised to hear of further bloodshed before it is with. The Calhoun Company and their friends are determined to regain possession of the claim at all hazards, and it is currently reported here this afternoon that a large force will proceed from Omaha and vicinity this evening to the of the fight, with a determination to drive Davis and his party from the premises. If the civil aument, no one can say to what extremities the angry passions of the respective parties may not lead them. Yours truly, POTTAWATTAME.

FROM BOSTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Boston, Thursday, Sept 6, 1855. The Democratic Convention at Worcester yesterday was very respectably attended, and corducted with more harmony and dignity than any Democratic Convention that I remember since 1848. As predicted in my last letter, they nominated for Governor Mr. Beach, the candidate of the Liquor-Seliers' Convention. The coalition between Rum and Slavery in Massachusetts is thus consummated These elements have unquestionably a natural affinity, and there united force is likely to be greater than is at all desirable. A combination of all the bad elements in a densely populated and highly civilized community is of all things ever the most to be dreaded. The fusion just effected embraces: first, officeholders, the rapacious, unscrupplous and skillful myrmidons of the Federal Government, the occupants of the Custom-Houses and Post-Offices, backed by thousands of the worst kind of nigger-hating Democrats, blind and bigoted champions of the Fugitive Slave Law, the "Union and the Constitution;" second, the liquor-sellers, greet and small, from the magnificent manufacturer of New-Fingland rum, who struts and swells in State street, to his indispensable adjunct, the grogshop-keeper of Ann-street and Broad-street; third, the Pierce Whigs-those fanatical gentlemen who bit their noses off in 1852. in order to spite the Abelitiouists, and who are now ready to cut their own throats for the same laudable purpose! and fourth and last, the Irish.
Of these four classes the Irish are unquestionably

the most honest and respectable. They and their religion have been brutally assailed by the Know-Nothings, and they naturally and excusably throw themselves into the only party or combination of parties that is willing to sllow them the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution, and sanctioned by every principle of reason, justice, free-dom and humanity. Their vote, I think can be largely increased it there is a prospect of success to stimulate their leaders to bring it out. Multitudes of the Irish have a right to vote who have never yet gone to the polls. They showed their strength, though not their full strength, in 1853 to defeat the New Constitution. In that year I re-member, for example, that in the First Ward in Cambridge, where not more than two or three Irishmen had been known to vote, about forty came to the polls. In 1854, in the same Ward, only one or two voted.

There is in every community a considerable class whose indifference to public affairs, is such that the deepest and most general political excitement fails to reach them. They do not read the papers. they are not known by politicians, and they belong to no particular party. In Massachusetts the en-rolled voters, the soult males who have a right to rolled voters, the acult males who have a right to vote, amount to 189,000, or about one in seven of our present population. Yet the vote of the State has never reached 140,000, and last year it fell short of 130,000, which was probably about one in nine of the pepulation. Many of these non-voters are doubtless absent at sea, or traveling, or detained at home by sickness, or have temporarily lost the right to vote by change of residence or non-pay ment of taxes. But the number of those who might vote, but don't care to, is certainly enormous. From a good deal of observation at the for many years. I am inclined to think these absentees are to be found chiefly in the lowest strata of society-in that great mass of the population who live by their daily labor, and whose chief solicitude is not who shall be Governor or who shall be President, but where shall we get something to cat, and especially where shall we get something to drink. This class is best known by the grogshop keepers, and is most under their influence: it constitutes, in fact, their clientage, The personal acquaintance of a grogshop-keeper must of course be numerous; and they are chiefly among that class who constitute the great army of reserve which can always decide our elections if it chooses to set itself in motion.

Now if to the Irish vote and to the vote that the thousands of grog-shop keepers, tavern keepers and liquor-selling grocers can bring out, we add the regular Democratic vote and the Pierce Whig vote, you will see that our prospect of having a rum and slavery government in this respectable Commonwealth is not so remote as it might be. There is to be sure a little hissing and bubbling smeng the ingredients thus promiseuously mixed in Mr. Beach's cauldron, and some of the Anti-Maine Law men are peculiarly restive at being compelled to take the Kansas and Nebraska load on their shoulders. But they'll get used to it, I fear. There is some talk of bolting among the few Anti-Slavery, Anti-Liquor Law men. can they do! They have nominated Mr. Beach and must stick to him. It will never do to desert your candidate because other people choose to

nominate him. If the respectable men of Massachusetts are not mad, this formidable combination of evil will strengther the determination to have a Republican party which shall sweep out of existence this un-hely alliance of Rum and Slavery. Nothing else can do it. If the Fusion movement fails at Worcescan do it. It the Fusion movement tails at worces-ter the State will be at the mercy of Beach and his followers. The result of the failure would be political anarchy. Nothing, however, as yet, indi-cates failure. On the contrary, the towns in all quarters of the State are moving unanimously in the election of delegates. In Boston, even, a general public meeting has been called to elect delegates, who will of course, be taken from all the old parties, as the folly of an attempt, by any one party to monopolize them is so apparent that it ill hardly be tried. Boston is entitled to send 132 delegates. Wilson sets out to morrow for the West

He has been invited to stump Michigan. He returned yesterday from Maine and Vermont, having in eix date traveled #10 miles and made seven long He will come back from the West in to attend the Fusion Convention at Worcester on the Soth.

Discourt Accinent Information was received in this pity year order of an accident mean Asharithe, North Carolina, which can lind the professor less respective these of any community. The single remains the prince and Direct Springs was accessed in Prince at remains between the place and Direct Springs was accessed in Prince at remains between the place and all the presence are accounted to an accessed in Prince and the following and all the presence are accounted to an improve the place of this Character was retaily have and the Lindson Direct and the Character was retaily have and the processed the place of the Direct and Direct and the place and a second to the Prince Direct and Direct and Springson and a second to the place and Distances Accuses Inhumation was received

PROBERTION IN NORTHERN NEW-

espendence of The N. T. Telleune.

CARTON, St. Lawrence Co., Sept. 6, 1855. The General Term of the Supreme Court of the Fourth District has just closed its session; present Justices C. L. Allen, James, and Bockes. The Term has been a very interesting one in many respects, and more particularly in consequence of there being before the Court cases under the "Maine Law," and involving especially the con-stitutionality of the principle of "Prohibition," as well as the general provisions of our law to prevent "Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime."

Gen. E. F. Ballard of Saratoga, in an argument

clear, forcible and convincing, discussed the principle, reviewing in a masterly manner the epinions of Justice Brown of the Second District, and others who have pronounced against the con-stitutionality of Prohibition; maintaining that such opinions were directly conflicting with well adjudicated decisions, both in this and other States, and that a careful examination of all the points involved, and the application of well-established principles of law, must convince every unprejudiced mind that Prohibition is not only constitutional, but in accordance with the fanda-mental rules of jurisprudence, an incident of civil government and a great bulwark of civilized socie-ty. The Hon. C. B. Cochrane of Schenectady gave

the closing argument, and eloquently and logically reviewed the general principles of the law, main-taining that a nation had the right to prohibit the importation or sale of any article which had a ten-dency to injure or corrupt its people, and that a State had the same right to prohibit among its cit-izens the sale of an article the legitimate result of which was to demoralize, enervate and destroy, and finally induce misery, wretchedness and crime. He insisted that the same principle which gave the Legislature the right to delegate its power to a Board of Excise under the old law, thus prohibit ing at the discretion of the Board the traffic in intoxicating drinks in a town, would give the Legislature the right to prohibit the traffic in the State and that a power could not be delegated to a crea-ture of the Legislature which the Legislature did not itself possess. It is impossible to do justice to the eloquent advocates in an article which cannot report fully their erguments-arguments, too, which had additional force from the fact that they were on the side of justice, morality and humanity

The Court made no intimation of what would be the decision in these cases, yet they will doubtless give the questions presented a careful and thorough examination, unbiased by any extraneous influences and fearless of public censure; and that their conclusions will give full satisfaction to the most ardent friends of Prohibition there can be no doubt. Though there may be incongruities in the law : thought ie structure, as a whole, may yet be improper, still, the basis upon which it rests—the founcation will remain unbroken by the shafts of the enemy, unscathed by the fires directed against it by the thousand hireling expounders, and self-constituted guardians of the imaginary rights of e Rumseller. You will find, Sir, that the people of "Old

"St. Lawrence" will give such a vote this Fall in favor of the Maine Law, that it will be an everlasting rebuke to all demagogues who would endeavor to raise themselves by trampling in the dust the dearest interests of the people.

God speed the right. Yours tray.

W. B. G.

STATEN ISLAND.

Correspondence of The Evening Post.

Correspondence of The Evening Post.

Staten Island, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1855.

Your Rossville correspondent has not stated correctly the m fortuente controversy between Edwart Bank stated Henry I. Seman. I has created no little excitement in their immediate neighborhood and among their numerons friends in the city, and having been made the subject of newspaper comment, justice to the parties requires that a correct statement of the matter should be given.

In December, 1850, the Port Richmond and Fresh Kill's Plankroad Company was organized under a general law of the State. The roate of the road, as laid out by the engineer of the Company, ran along the westerly side of the from of the Hon. Obadiah Bowne, now the property of Elward Banker. At the request of the projectors of the road, and to facilitate its construction, Seman copsented to convey to the Company's strip of law of fifty feet it width, and running the entire length of the farm, and consisting an area of exacters of and. It was given to the Company for a plank road, and fir no other propose, and nothing was ever put by the Company for it, sichough it was valued and is now worth \$1.00.

The road proved a failure and a losing concern to the stock-

the Company for it, sithough it was valued and is now worth;
1.100

The road proved a failure and a losing concern to the stockredders. By a special naw massed is sobrasty, 1354, the Comnary was authorized to abandon the whole or any part of the
nam. Under this special law, and not under the gomeral law
wasted subsequently, the Company did aband in a part of their
cod, including the part which passed over the land in custocasy. By a resolution of the directors, Seaman was "authorized to close up the latter part of it," and the President was
withouted to give to Seaman "a agit ciden of any right, the
or literast which the Company had derived to the jama" in
mettion.

"or interest which the Company had derived to the isand" in question.

The form of Banker adjoins Seaman's on the wast, and the strip of lead in dispute rups the earlier length of the farm of Ranker—n (istence of very nearly one mile. After the road was abondoned and the plank comoved. Seaman proposed to Banker to give to bim, his heirs and sestant for ever, the free tax and region of the few seams of the other words of the road and the plank comoved. Seaman proposed to Banker to give to bim, his heirs and sestant for ever, the free tax and the first of the seam of the sea of the form and for a sum named or to I see it to two distributions to describe that the law authorising the Company to abandon the road made a public highway of the part abandones. Seaman had possession of the land, had cosed the road as authorised by the resolutions of the Board of Directors, and had reconstructed it at his criph to do so.

e right to do so.

It is a well-settled principle of law that when land is conveved or a special purpose at dis abandoned, or the purpose intended it though, fit reverts to the party conveying it. Acting under a solvice of counsel, Seaman understood the, and with the inclaim of the company is his possesion he knew that any e poing upon the land without permission was a troopsear.

The properties of the company is the permission was a troopsear, a counterproduct says, he had facilities. Banker to come upon the read, but the werning was undeeded, amon found I im ther, with he carriage upon it, and in a stile read reason profition, and while in the act of cutting we the fence of Scanian and forcing open a rate on the road, the latter did, as your correspondent states, remove him by the son with a yoke of exen did draw his carriage off to the isoling public h gaweys.

The law provides a mode by which every man can obtain his lifts, but it does not authorize the use of force to obtain them it has sub-leng e mountly the man who takes the law to his over leads, and resorts to force to establish a title its party in dispute, when he has a peaceful lead remody, healty pieces hunself in the wrong, and deserves the community of all correct thinking mer.

But while the law of the land does not authorize acts of acts in the balan possession of property in dispute, it does, and does the "higher taw," authorize mon to make use of force, tecremay, in defence of their homes, and if "it meassession is fine points of the naw," or 'tenth' man in the allowed to came in and take procession of dispute in proposed in the points of the naw, "or 'tenth' am no he allowed to came in and take procession of dispute in proposed by the points of the naw," or 'tenth' man in the allowed to came in and take procession of dispute in proposed by the came of proposed to the points of the naw, "or 'tenth' man in the allowed to came in and take procession of dispute it proposed for o eo. etried principle of law that when land is conveyed

is the cases, the law a line pullet of the law," and tenth "man an he allowed to some in and take presention of disputed property. The community in which we live is not yet prepared to be reign of 'lynch law."

If the law under which the road was absoluted will hear the or struction given to it by Mr. "lanker, it can nover be ca-

Law Revolut in Excland .-- An intelligent jurist of our City writes to The Evening Post from London as follows:

I cannot refrain from telling you that a universal opinion appears to exist is favor of the innovation re-curly introduced her of examining the parties to the suit, both plaintiff and defendant, o-ally and in open out, exactly like ordinary witnesses. The judges of the har all concur in saying that in the great matry of cases it simplifies and facilitates the operation it frying the cause, and although it, of course, somewhere leads to the presentation of very bad cases for times leads to the presentation of very oas class to perjuty, still on the whole, it is altogether well liked.

They are pressing here steadil,—thou, h more Anglico, slowly—the course of legal reform. A binited his olity bill has just passed, against the very adverse wish of the House of Lords, and especially the old lawyers in it like Lord St. Leonards (Sageon)—But you must not densitud this as touching the question of Limited artaership. It relates to what we call corporations, d in a macrer analogous to our general corporation to, eachles stockholders by a single registration to note, enables stockholders by a single registration to obtain corporate facilities and corporate immunities. An set has also been passed in regard to protested bills and notes, which or ables the holder, by a more notice to the debter, registrate integreent in twelve days, unless the Court, on the application of the latter, sees fit to give bin have to defend in other words, throws the whole sees on the defendant. Whether so rapid and stringerd a crediting a process would be discrete and practicable with us. I have to your venerable head to decide.

An act of last year gives the common law Courts the power in grant injunctions. This are is avidently drawn under the inagmation of our code, which, like waity prophets to more respected abresil than at and with the real examination of the parties as nimerca or identity tours to a fusion of the common law and Charvery fribunals, and so, the a disselving ther, such awar all the civine less features of the perfection of maken, the old Regish legal system."

Curios or Havivine - Win Buck, the differthe fixing train by which young Massey was run over and hither on thursday aftermone, was a record on Fittar and hold to half to assume, upon the containing or the rather of the boy. [Philad. Sanday Meyerry. THE TEMPERANCE TEST.

To E. C. Delacan, Esp.
Sin : I have read with care the Address of the State Temperance Society, signed by yourself as President. You feel it not only desirable, but you expect that all the friends of Temperance in the State will coincide with you, and fully carry out your assumed principle. I must say that, for one, I cannot do it; nor do I believe that it will be adhered to, absolutely, by any confiders ble portion of the Temperance men of the State. The principle you assume is this: That we cannot consistently employ men to do service for us who have not some specific moral qualifications though in all other respects competent. To this I object

I. It is not a principle of the Divine Government. God employs thousands and millions to do service for him, even though they profess no allegiance.

II It is not a principle in the Church. The earth heips the woman. Every Church which has common sense albes itse f to men of the world, in whom it has confidence, to manage its fiscal concerns and support its operations.

III. It is not a principle of any Human Government.

The early Purntans of New England ordained that no man shou'd vote or hold office who was not a professor

of religion; but they soon found there were as true parriots and able statesmen out of the Churca as in it,

and they had to abandon it.

IV. It is not a principle of common life. When we employ men to put out fires, to sit on juries, to defend our firesists, build our ships and houses and railroads, if otherwise fully competent, we demand no moral

V. It is a principle which may deprive the State of the best men for effice. It may be that a Washington is a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, but is without the test; because therefore be secrificed. An able and upright jurist who cannot be bought with gold, and in whom the friends of a Prohibitory Law have the most perfect confidence may be a candidate for the Berich; but if he is without the test he must be secrificed. If it be assumed that no man is qualified to serve the public but a pledged teerotalier; that the secrificed. If it be assumed that no man is qualified to serve the public but a pledged teerotalier; that the sympathies of all others are with the wrong, then it would not be right for us to vote for any other. But this is assuming what will not be granted. In the Probibitory movement thousands here are with us why do not avow themselves to be total abatainers. So it is in England; and such have joined the Prohibitory Alliarce. In fact the very drunkard is with us and will vote for us. Our object in the political campaign is to secure the continuance and enforcement of the Prohibitory Law; and in our Convertion in October we shall look over the State and see who are the most reliable and available mea for this object; and when we have found them we shall, we trust, elect them by an overwhelming majority. an overwhelming majority.

Wishing that there may be union and harmony in our conseils.

JOHN MARSH.

I am. yours sheete y. New York, Sept. 10, 1855.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

BARK LAUNCH.- Launched at Guilford, Conn., from the ship-yard of Messrs. E. S. Hotchkiss & Son, a back called the Mende, of about 350 turs. This vessel is intended to run in Messrs. Yates & Porterfield's Liberia line of packets, and is owned by the builders, Capt. A. M. Miller, (who will command her,) and Messrs. Yates & Porterfield of this City.
FOR EUROPE.—The s'camship Hermane, Capt. Hig-

gins, sailed from this port on Saturday with the United States mails, 95 passengers, and \$481,000 in specie, for Bremen via Southampion.

Collision Between a Sloop and Rowboat-A

BOY DROWNED. -- On Saturday afternoon Michael Sestern, a boy seven years of age, was drowned in the East River rear the foot of Thirty-fifth-st. I appears that he was alone in a small boat which was attached by a tope to the pier, and a sloop which was under sail came in centact with the boat and upset it. The boy was burt by the collision, and on being thrown into the water immediately sank and was swept away by the tide. The s cop hove-to, and those on board used every exertion to save the child but were unsuc-

WHECK OF THE BARK RAINBOW,-From a letter received in this City on Saturday by Ellwood Walter,. Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, dated Key West, Fia , September 3, we learn that the bark Rainbow, Capt. Gage, was wrecked on a reef on the night of the 19th ult. She was from Swansey, with a cargo of coal, bound to Havana. Capt. Gage states that she parted her chains in a gale, and dragged ashore. He had cut away the fore and main masts for the purpose of relieving the vessel, but fineing that she still continued to strike heavily on the bottom, he slipped the cables to drive her up as near the shore as possible. She has since bilged, and is lying within half a mile of Duck Key. A portion of her materials had

been saved and brought to Key West. BRIG HUNTRESS ASHORE .- A letter from Key West, Sept. 3, by the Nicaragua steamer, states that the brig Huntress, Capt. Dolby, bound from San Juan to Philadelphia, ran ashore on Tea Table Key Bar in a gale on the night of the 29th uit. She was subsequently got off with little injury. At the last advices she was in the harbor, but had no cargo on board. Among her passengers were Daniel Webster and Mrs. Nelson and her two children. They came on from Key in the Northern Light, and reached New-York on

ILLINOIS PEACHES .- Geo. F. Brown, editor of The Alton Daily Courier, sent us a specimen of peaches grown by Dr. Hull, near Alton, but, unfortunately for the gratification of all who might have feasted upon a bushel of better fruit than any we have seen in this market this year, nearly the whole were rotten .-The outline of some of them could still be seen, showing that they were mammoth in size, but except two or three, all were too far gone to give the color or

However, we can speak advisedly upon the fruit of the West, as superior to any that we ever saw grown upon the exhausted soil of the Eastern States. That is, exhausted of that something that gives size and richness to fruit, unattainable anywhere except upon new land. In the West, such peaches as are sold in our streets would be considered too mean to feed the pigs-we don't believe they would eat some

PRESERVING FLOUR AND MEAL -Mr. Thomas Pearsail of Geneva, N. Y., has invented and patented an improvement on the ordinary flour-barcel, which has received the warmest approval of many interested in the trade. All are aware that the tendency to sour is one of the great drawbacks on the shipment of Flour, and more especialty of Corn Mesl. Millions are annually lost by this souring, rendering the meal both unpalatable and unwholesome, reducing its price considerably and its real value still more. Mr. Pearsall's device is a tube of tin or other mwerial, say two inches in dismeter, running through the center of each barrel and securing a fee circulation of ceeding and drying sir. Thus, every portion of the meal is brought within four or five inches of an exterior surface, and the tendency to heat and sour fit is said) completely obviated. The cost, including the slightly increased size of the cask required to hold & given quantity of flour, is some ten or twelve cents per barrel.

FATAL RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- A deaf and domb man, whose name has not yet transpired, was discovered on the railroad track by the engineer of the New-Haven train as he was nearing the New-Rochelle Ststion on Saturday evening. On examination, it was found that the man was suffering from a seve e gash in is head and was much bruised about the body, leading to the supposition that he had either been at wek by or thrown from some train. A farmer in the neighborhood took the wounded man loto his bruise, and middless assistance was provided, but savalled not, as the sufferer died during the night. Deceased was about five feet eight inches high, of a sandy compression, spare figure, and large whiskers. Or his person were several papers, one marked Wim. C. Berry, porter, another read—my name is J.W.

C. Berry, parter, another road—"my macro is J W.

Ristres: I want you to write to me at Weston, Mo.
Flat county. A due bill to pay John E. Edwards of
St. Louis, \$14, was found in his pocket. The man will
be butted this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at Now-Rochelle,
under the auspices of J. P. Rebinson, Esq.

The Postmarter-General has settled the quarrel with the South Carolina Railroad Company, and a daily mail service by this route is ordered.